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TWELFTH
BIENNIAL REPORT
—OF THE—
State Normal School
—OF—
LOUISIANA.
1908.

TWELFTH

BIENNIAL REPORT

—OF THE—

State Normal School

—OF—

LOUISIANA.

==

1908.

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REPORT

OF THE

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

To the Governor and General Assembly:

The twelfth biennial report of the State Normal School is respectfully submitted, covering the period from April 9, 1906, to April 9, 1908. The normal school was established by Act of the General Assembly, July 7, 1884, "for the benefit of such white persons of either sex as desire and intend to teach in the public schools of Louisiana". It was opened November 1, 1885, and is now in its twenty-third annual session.

Purpose.

The normal school has steadfastly adhered to the single purpose for which it was created. Many of the normal schools in the north, and most of those in the south, have taken up college work and added courses of business and industrial training, appealing to students who do not intend to become teachers; but this school has consistently devoted its whole energy and income to the one function of training men and women for the public school service.

Normal school means standard school. And a state normal school should stand as the type by which the other schools of the state are to be measured. The Louisiana Normal School has served this purpose well. It has vitally influenced the schools of every parish in the state and almost every ward and school district. Country schools, town and city schools, church and private schools, business and industrial schools, have drawn teachers from the normal school and gradually adjusted their teaching to a new standard. In this way, the whole school system has been steadily uplifted and its mode of work made better by the normal school.

Public School Campaign.

When the normal school began its work twenty odd years ago, there was no demand for its product, nobody wanted trained teachers for the public schools. To the average citizen of that time the public school was an eleemosynary institution, a charity school. It was the "free school" for children too poor to pay tuition, and naturally there was not much concern about what sort of teacher kept school.

Young lawyers, elderly ministers, girls from boarding school, anybody of fair scholarship with nothing else to do, was considered eligible to the position of public school teacher.

One of the first things undertaken by the newly established normal school was a campaign of the state, to set the public school in a new light before the people. To this end, a system of institutes, summer schools and popular school meetings, planned by Dr. Sheib, first president of the school, was perfected and put into effect by Col. Boyd, his successor.

They took the normal school idea into every parish, set up new standards of public school efficiency, and everywhere enlisted citizens in the development of public education as the foremost civic duty.

In this work the normal school sent out a succession of distinguished school experts, Smith, Brumbaugh, Himes, Chambers, Aswell and Keeny, in turn, to lead this campaign, to teach teachers how to teach and help parents and school boards to get good teaching done in their schools.

With the assistance of other teachers from the normal school and support from public school men all over the state, these evangelists carried the gospel of good schools into every corner of the commonwealth. And the rich harvest from their sowing is now coming in—today public education is the paramount concern of the people of Louisiana.

Demand for Trained Teachers.

With this awakening of popular interest in the public schools, the inquiry for expert teachers began. Wherever the work of the trained teacher was seen, a permanent demand for it was created. Each teacher sent out from the normal school became a new factor of this demand for good teaching.

And as the number of normal school graduates at work in the state increased from year to year, the number of calls for them increased in proportion. At this time, the parish school boards call upon the normal school for more teachers than it can supply, and every graduate is sure of an inviting field of work, with a good salary, as soon as the training course is completed.

The demand for trained men is especially urgent. They are needed for country schools, town principalships, high school positions and parish and city superintendencies.

The Summer Term.

Up to the year 1903 the normal school was in session eight months a year, the other four months being devoted to the field work in institutes and summer schools.

To meet the growing demand for teachers, the summer vacation was cut out, and the field work turned over to the Department of Education, which is ably continuing it; and the normal school continues in session twelve months every year. The addition of the summer term increases the school's capacity for graduating teachers nearly fifty per cent.

To continue regular school work through the entire summer was an experiment, one that had never been tried in the south, and only once in the north, by the Minnesota Normal School, which abandoned it after the first year.

Here it proved an unqualified success. Contrary to popular belief, the climatic conditions were found quite as favorable for hard work in midsummer as at other seasons of the year.

The summer term affords opportunity for teachers who must earn a living for themselves and their families by teaching through the public school term, to come to the normal school and get good training while their own schools are closed for the summer vacation. Every year a large number of men and woman of this class are raised toward the rank of trained teacher and qualified for better positions and higher salaries.

Relation to the State.

The normal school bears a most intimate relation to the service of the state. Some graduates of the other state schools go into public service; but most of them go from school into

professional or business pursuits on their own account, and make only an indirect return to the state for their training.

But every graduate of the normal school goes at once into public service, and makes immediate return to the state for his training. And every dollar devoted to the training of teachers is just so much spent in the way of improving an important branch of the public service. This is strongly stated in the report of the State Superintendent of Education:

“The school without a qualified teacher is a dead thing. The great single need is an earnest, trained teacher of superior qualities of mind and heart in every school room.

* * * * I commend most earnestly this important matter to the favorable consideration of the General Assembly. The money expended for the training of teachers yields rich returns in the lives of our children”.

The Training Course.

But teachers cannot be trained in a day, nor in a week or in a month. A day in the parish teachers' meeting, a week in the institute, or five or six weeks in the summer school, may show the value of training and quicken the desire to get it. These gatherings give fresh inspiration to the teacher already trained for his work, as a month at the Polyclinic keeps the trained physician from falling behind his profession.

But institutes and summer schools can no more supply trained teachers than bar associations and medical societies can supply trained practitioners.

Graduates of the universities and the better colleges come to the normal school and complete the training course in one year. They already have good scholarship and are trained in accurate thinking. And in a year they can get clear notions of the child's powers and limitations, and master the details of work in the model school.

But students with abundant scholarship and trained intelligence are few in comparison with the number who have little scholarship and almost no training in independent thinking. Nine tenths of the students come directly from the country school or the village high school, and have to begin at the beginning.

To develop this crude material into strong, well informed, self-reliant men and women, equip them with keen insight into child thought and warm sympathy for child life, and qualify them to lead children into clear thinking and right living, is as great a work as to train men to be doctors or lawyers or engineers. And it takes as much time and money to do it well.

Maintenance.

The state can well afford to make liberal allowance for the maintenance of the normal school and for the extension of its work. No other appropriation, not even that for the courts, reaches so large a part of the people or affects so many families and firesides as the money spent for public education. The efficiency of the public school is in strict proportion to the efficiency of the teachers. And every dollar the state spends in training its teachers is returned a hundred or a thousand fold in the lives of the children.

The present appropriation for maintenance of the normal school is \$30,000.00. This should be increased to \$36,000.00 for the ensuing year and \$40,000.00 for the following year. With such provision, the school could so enlarge its equipment and teaching corps as to greatly increase its present capacity for furnishing trained teachers to the parish school boards.

The normal school is now graduating about 110 teachers a year, but it ought to be prepared to send out twice as many.

Improvement.

For the first twenty years of its existence, the normal school lived in antiquated buildings and temporary wooden structures erected from time to time to meet the urgent necessities of its growth.

The first step toward modernizing the physical equipment of the school was the erection of the new permanent building, which was completed and occupied in February of this year.

To this building were devoted the entire appropriations made by the General Assembly for improvements for four years, aggregating \$91,000.00.

Within the next four years, it is hoped that a still greater advance may be made; and that by the end of that period the

other temporary buildings may be replaced by permanent structures.

Model School.

The old model school building was put up to serve as an example of the inexpensive school house made wholesome and sanitary, and housing the largest number of children at minimum expense. It served that purpose well and marked a distinct advance in public school buildings.

Ten years ago the new constitution made it practicable for communities to vote special taxes to build school houses; and progressive communities in all parts of the state are building or preparing to build school houses as permanent and substantial as the court houses and jails.

A model school house suited to the new conditions is needed at the normal school, so that teachers serving their apprenticeship may learn the physical equipment of a good public school, while learning the public school course of instruction.

A ten-room building of this kind, modern in every respect, will cost \$36,000.00, and the furniture for it about \$4,000.00.

Men's Dormitory.

In the biennial reports of 1902, 1904 and 1906, it was earnestly recommended that an appropriation be made for a dormitory for young men. And this recommendation is now most earnestly renewed.

The public schools need men. They are wanted for country schools and town schools alike, for principalships and instructorships in high schools and for school superintendencies. And these important places ought to have the very best men in the state.

A dormitory for men would go a long way toward enlisting the needed men in the public school service. Young women at the normal school have excellent provision for their welfare and comfort in the boarding club, and live at moderate expense. But the men have poor accommodations and pay high rates for them. With a good dormitory and attractive surroundings, the number of men attending the normal school would steadily increase, and the great disparity between the number of men and women in training for school work would gradually disappear.

To build and furnish such a dormitory would cost \$30,000.00.

Other Improvements Needed.

1. Two of the buildings are now heated by steam from a central heating plant. To secure uniform service in this respect, and to provide further safeguard against fire, the other buildings should be steam heated. To increase the capacity of the central plant and install radiators in the remaining buildings would cost \$7,500.00.

2. A sewer is needed in order to make effective the sanitary closets of the new building and provide similar closets for the other buildings. It can be constructed for \$4,000.00.

3. There are no permanent walks on the normal grounds and students and teachers travel through the mud on many days of every year. Permanent concrete walks with the necessary grading for them would cost \$4,250.00; and that sum spent in this way would bring a handsome return in health and in the neatness and beauty of the buildings and grounds.

4. To supply the building with modern furniture, and the necessary apparatus for science, handcraft and agricultural instruction, now indispensable to the trained teacher, the school needs an appropriation of \$5,500.00.

5. For the library, books, furniture and supplies, a special appropriation of \$2,500.00 is needed.

6. For a laundry, urgently required as a safeguard against contagion, the sum of \$4,800.00 is needed.

Finances.

The General Assembly of 1906, was asked to appropriate \$54,000.00 for the completion of the permanent building. This sum was allowed in the general appropriation bill, but was afterward reduced \$16,000.00. With the reduced appropriation it was impossible to complete the building.

To avoid two years delay in getting the building ready for use, the building committee of the Board of Administrators thought it expedient to go on with the work, and look to the next General Assembly to supply the deficiency. After consultation with the Governor and Superintendent of Education, this course was decided upon and the building completed and occupied. An appropriation of \$16,000.00 to cover this deficiency is recommended.

Appropriations.

To supply the needs of the school above enumerated, the following appropriations are recommended :

For maintenance, July 1, 1908 to July 1, 1909 \$36,000.00

“ “ “ 1909 “ “ 1910 40,000.00 \$76,000.00

For buildings and improvements :

For model school building\$36,000.00

“ furnishing same..... 4,000.00 40,000.00

For men's dormitory 30,000.00

“ deficiency on new building..... 16,000.00

“ furniture and apparatus. 6,500.00

“ grading and walks..... 4,250.00

“ sewer 4,000.00

“ steam heating four buildings..... 7,500.00

“ library books and supplies..... 2,500.00

“ laundry and equipment 4,800.00

\$115,550.00

\$191,550.00

Respectfully submitted,

B. C. CALDWELL, PRESIDENT.

Natchitoches, La., April 9, 1908.



TREASURER'S REPORT.

APRIL 6, 1906 to APRIL 9, 1908.

RECEIPTS.

To balance as per report to General Assembly.....	\$ 21,424.80
“ Peabody Fund for support of Normal School.....	2,000.00
“ balance due from state as per report of treasurer April 6, 1906, appropriations General Assembly, 1904.....	33,000.00
To appropriation General Assembly, 1906, for maintenance of State Normal School.....	60,000.00
To appropriation General Assembly 1906, for permanent Normal School Building.....	48,000.00
To incidental fees.....	4,440.00
“ special course fees.....	80.00
“ music tuition.....	32.00
“ normal club, received from B. C. Caldwell, President....	12,000.00
Total receipts.....	\$180,000.00

DISBURSEMENTS:

By Salaries.....	\$ 54,350.00	
Janitor and Laborer.....	3,542.60	
Fuel, Lights and Water.....	2,545.00	
Erection permanent Normal Building.....	93,354.26	
Insurance.....	1,622.80	
Contigent Expenses.....	1,469.15	
Stationary.....	69.40	
Swiming Pool.....	107.25	
School Supplies.....	465.78	
Advertising and Printing.....	383.50	
Steam Heating Plant.....	10,422.80	
Repairs and Additions.....	1,355.55	
Postage and Telegrams.....	8.53	
Catalogs.....	152.00	
Board of Administrators.....	191.40	
Library.....	15 00	
Furniture and Implements.....	3,441.65	
Incidental Fees.....	2.00	
Maintenance of grounds.....	75.00	
Boiler House.....	777.50	
Total Disbursement.....	\$ 174,403.26	\$ 174,403.26
		\$ 6,573.64
Erection permanent Normal School Building \$	5,295.74	
Due Normal Club.....	12,000.00	
	\$ 17,295.74	
General Fund overdrawn.....	10,722.10	
	\$ 6,573.64	\$ 6573.64
On hand in Exchange Bank.....\$	3,319.96	
On hand in Peoples Bank.....	3,253 68	

\$ 6,573.64

Respectfully submitted,

EDWARD PHILLIPS, TREASURER.

Natchitoches, La., April 9, 1908.

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THIRTEENTH
BIENNIAL REPORT
—OF THE—

Louisiana
State Normal School



1910.

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BIENNIAL REPORT
—OF THE—
LOUISIANA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL



1910

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J. B. ASWELL, *President State Normal School*, Natchitoches.

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Term Expires July 1st, 1914.

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Term Expires July 1st, 1910.

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Term Expires July 1st, 1910.

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Term Expires July 1st, 1912.

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Term Expires July 1st, 1912.

DR. Z. T. GALLION, *Resident Administrator*, Natchitoches.
Term Expires July 1st, 1914.

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J. E. LAYTON, Training Teacher.
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M. S. PITTMAN, History.
BEATRICE WELLER, Drawing.
R. E. BOBBITT, Mathematics.
LIDA M. LAYTON, Geography and English.
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MAY PHILLIPS, Manual Training.
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BLANCHE GRANARY, Critic Teacher, Second Grade.
CARRIE DICKSON, Critic Teacher, Third Grade.
ORRA CARROLL, Critic Teacher, Fourth Grade.
ALPHONSINE L'HEUREUX, Critic Teacher, Fifth Grade.
EDNA LEVY, Critic Teacher, Sixth Grade.
AUGUSTA NELKEN, Critic Teacher, Seventh Grade.
LOIS CHAPIN, Critic Teacher, Eighth Grade.
HELENA MESSERSCHMIDT, Critic Teacher, Ninth and Tenth Grades.
LAURE TAUZIN, French.
ZEFFIE M. SMITH, Librarian.
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ANNA MAUDE VAN HOOSE, Piano.

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MARY DAVISON, Director of Girls' Athletics.
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W. T. ROW, Night Watchman.



THIRTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
LOUISIANA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

To the Governor and General Assembly:

The report of the Louisiana State Normal School is respectfully submitted, covering the period from August 5, 1908, to April 15, 1910. The normal school was established by Act of the General Assembly, July 7, 1884, "for the benefit of such white persons of either sex as may desire and intend to teach in the public schools of Louisiana." It was opened November 1, 1885, and is now closing its twenty-fifth annual session.

STATEMENT OF CONDITIONS.

Considering the demands, the Louisiana State Normal School is the most inadequately equipped institution in Louisiana, the most poorly equipped State Normal School in the United States.

The Normal and Industrial College of Mississippi, organized in the year 1884, the year the Louisiana State Normal School was created, has thirteen brick buildings, including handsome hospital, library, music, and gymnasium buildings. The Louisiana State Normal School has two brick buildings (one of which is now being built) and six temporary frame fire traps, with no model school building, science building, hospital, library, or gymnasium.

In 1908 the state of Missouri appropriated for the Warrensburg Normal school, one of several Normal schools in that state, over seventy thousand dollars a year for teachers' salaries; the state of Kansas appropriated to the Normal school at Emporia one hundred and thirty thousand dollars a year for salaries alone; the state of Iowa appropriated two hundred and twelve thousand, five hundred dollars for the support of the Normal school at Cedar Falls; and in the same year, 1908, the state of Louisiana appropriated to her one Normal school for a twelve-month session, including salaries, incidentals, and cost of insurance, the sum of forty thousand dollars.

The other state educational institutions of Louisiana run nine months in the year, the State Normal School runs twelve months a year, the expense being relatively one fourth greater.

The growth of the Louisiana State Normal School as shown below indicates the growing demands :

ENROLMENT BY TERMS FOR TWO YEARS.

SESSION 1908-1909.

Summer Term:

Normal Department.....	370
Model School.....	124
Total Enrolment.....	494

Fall Term:

Normal Department.....	420
Model School.....	214
Total enrolment.....	634

Spring Term:

Normal Department.....	439
Model School.....	210
Total enrolment.....	649

Names counted twice, Normal Dept.....	502
Actual enrolment.....	727
Names counted twice, Model School.....	276
Actual enrolment.....	272
Total enrolment, both departments.....	999
Names counted in both departments.....	14
Actual enrolment for the session 1908-1909.....	985

SESSION 1909-1910.

Summer Term:

Normal Department.....	1051
Model School.....	176
Total enrolment.....	1227

Fall Term:

Normal Department.....	507
Model School.....	262
Total enrolment.....	769

Spring Term:

Normal Department.....	530
Model School.....	256
Total enrolment.....	786

Names counted twice, Normal Depart.....	726
Actual enrolment, Normal Department.....	1362
Names counted twice, Model School.....	379
Actual enrolment.....	315
Total enrolment, both departments.....	1677
Names counted in both departments.....	10
Actual enrolment for the Session 1909-1910.....	1667

RECORD FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

Year	Faculty	Graduates	Model School	Normal Dept.	Total	Maintenance	Total Appropriated
1885-6	3	3	32	27	59	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 6,000.00
1886-7	8	11	45	34	79	12,000.00	12,000.00
1887-8	10	12	104	44	148	12,000.00	12,000.00
1888-9	8	11	110	44	154	7,500.00	7,500.00
1889-0	11	8	147	84	231	7,500.00	7,500.00
1890-1	10	18	120	138	258	10,000.00	12,500.00
1891-2	11	26	107	163	270	10,000.00	12,500.00
1892-3	12	15	113	180	293	12,500.00	13,750.00
1893-4	13	29	107	197	304	12,500.00	13,750.00
1894-5	14	34	127	232	359	13,500.00	21,250.00
1895-6	14	19	104	258	362	13,500.00	21,250.00
1896-7	15	30	139	284	423	15,000.00	21,240.00
1897-8	17	49	124	317	441	15,000.00	21,240.00
1898-9	17	61	116	343	455	16,000.00	20,000.00
1899-0	18	48	123	364	487	16,000.00	20,000.00
1900-1	18	58	252	359	606	18,000.00	23,250.00
1901-2	27	57	282	396	665	18,000.00	23,250.00
1902-3	21	53	319	493	795	27,200.00	34,900.00
1903-4	30	92	322	482	804	27,200.00	34,900.00
1904-5	25	102	301	603	904	29,000.00	52,000.00
1905-6	24	88	295	600	895	29,000.00	52,000.00
1906-7	23	38	259	505	764	30,000.00	54,000.00
1907-8	26	58	276	495	771	30,000.00	54,000.00
1908-9	28	88	272	727	985	40,000.00	71,400.00
1909-10	40	143	315	1362	1667	40,000.00	71,400.00

Deficiency \$17,200.

In 1908 the Normal School was indebted to the Boarding Club and other institutions in the sum of \$25,000, this amount was borrowed by Governor Sanders and applied to the purpose of making the Club habitable and comfortable and to liquidating additional debts owed by the School.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS.

Session—1899-1900 shows:

Average attendance	409
Appropriation for maintenance.....	\$16,000.00
Cost per pupil, 8 months	39.12
“ “ “ per month	4.89

Session—1907-1908 shows:

Average attendance.....	648
Appropriation for maintenance.....	\$30,000.00
Cost per pupil, 8 months	45.30
“ “ “ per month	5.78

Session—1909-1910 shows:

Average attendance.....	924
Appropriation for maintenance.....	\$40,000.00
Cost per pupil, 12 months.....	43.29
“ “ “ per month	3.60

In 1907 it cost the state \$45.30 a student for 8 months. In 1909 it cost the state only \$43.29 a student for 12 months.

The average rate increase of attendance for each two years from the session of 1899-1900 to session 1907-1908 was 14 3-5%, and the average increased of appropriation for maintenance for that period of time was 21 7-8%. The rate of increase of attendance for the past two years, session 1907-1908 and session 1909-1910, was 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, but the increase of appropriation for maintenance for that period of time was only 33 1-3%. The attendance has increased 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ % faster than the maintenance fund.

Twenty years ago it cost the State over \$7 per month to educate a person at the Louisiana State Normal School, ten years ago it cost nearly \$5 per month, and in 1907 it cost \$5.78 per month. During the past two years the addition of French, manual training, physical and chemical laboratories, and one term of advanced work has increased the relative cost of conducting the school, but the cost to the State per month for each student has been reduced to the minimum of \$3.60. This is less than it cost to educate a child in the ordinary high school.

NEEDED APPROPRIATIONS.

The above record of facts shows conclusively that with the natural growth of the school the following appropriations are imperative to meet the actual demands of the next two years:

1. For support of the Louisiana State Normal School in Natchitoches including salaries, fuel, lights, water, and insurance for the year ending June 30, 1911, Sixty Thousand Dollars (\$60,000.00).

For the year ending June 30, 1912, Sixty-Five Thousand, Dollars (\$65,000.00).

2. For the purchase of one hundred and seventy-five (175) acres of land enlarging the campus and farm, Ten Thousand Five Hundred and Ninety-Five Dollars and Fifty-Four Cents (10,595.54).

3. For furniture and equipment, including apparatus for science, manual training and agricultural instruction, for the year ending June 30, 1911, Six Thousand Dollars (6,000.00).

For the year ending June 30, 1912, Six Thousand Dollars (6,000.00).

4. For central dining room and kitchen, Sixteen Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty Dollars (16,840.00). Estimate made by Favrot & Livaudais, Architects.

5. For Model School building and equipment, Forty-Two Thousand Dollars (\$42,000.00). Estimate by Favrot & Livaudais, Architects.

6. For building and equipping fire-proof dormitories for 300 students \$105,000.00. Estimate by Favrot & Livaudais, Architects.

7. For laundry building and central power plant, Twelve Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$12,500). Estimate by Favrot & Livaudais, Architects.

8. For maintenance and improvement of grounds and buildings for year ending June 30, 1911, Four Thousand Dollars (4,000 00).

For year ending June 30, 1912, Four Thousand Dollars (\$4,000.00).

IMPROVEMENTS SINCE AUGUST 5, 1908.

During the two years now closing much attention has been given to the permanent improvement and upbuilding of the Normal School plant as well as to extending the course of instruction, but when the demands are considered, the work is but fairly begun:

1. The purchase of live stock needed.
2. Painting and enlarging the old frame dining room.
3. Sewerage, baths, and sanitary closets installed in six buildings.
4. Steam heat put into four buildings.
5. Removing old shed and repairing and enlarging boiler house.
6. Adding one unit of an electric light plant.
7. One mile of concrete walk built.
8. Well and water tank provided.
9. Repainting East and West Halls, Model School, Boyd Hall, Matron's Building, and Dining Room Building.
10. Whitewashing and rebuilding fences.
11. Removing old stables and improving pasture fences.
12. Building new stables and cow barn.
13. Purchase (amount to be paid) of 175 acres of land and enlarging pasture and farm.
14. Furnishing bedrooms in dormitories with dressers, mirrors, rockers, new tables, chairs, new beds, etc.
15. Providing and equipping Infirmary with beds, chairs, screens, rockers, etc.
16. Hangers and lockers added in Boyd Hall and Model School.
17. Repairing kitchen ranges and increasing supply of dishes, kitchen utensils, tables, etc.
18. Repairing matron's apartments.
19. Purchasing large ice box.
20. Increasing store room capacity.
21. Purchasing Pitless Scales.
22. Grading and draining campus.
23. Salt Well and pumping outfit for swimming pool provided, also a screen put around swimming pool.
24. Remodeling and repainting president's cottage.
25. Adding and equipping Manual Training Department.
26. Completing water connections in academic building and sanitary closets in basement.

27. Enlarging seating capacity in auditorium.
28. Addition of chairs and desks in recitation rooms.
29. Improving office equipment with Burrough's Adding Machine, filing cases, typewriters, desks, vouchers, etc.
30. Equipping chemical and physical laboratories.
31. Equipping laboratory for biology.
32. Putting partition between Departments of Physics and Chemistry and laboratory for biology.
33. Enlarging and improving library.
34. Adding to equipment for Model School in bookcases, books tables, coat hangers, perception cards, blackboards, etc.
35. Fitting up faculty room.
36. Providing book room for convenient sale of books, stationery, and other materials.
37. Purchase of a Steinway grand piano and six upright Steinways, fund from music department.
38. Enlarging the work of the classes in agriculture, furnishing additional farming implements, seeds, etc.
39. Fitting up boiler house shop with tools.
40. Placing benches, trash baskets, building trellis, and planting vines, roses, and young trees on campus. Organizing Campus Improvement League and removing unsightly objects from the grounds.
41. Draining basement and beginning repairs on cracks in building.
42. Repairing heating and ventilating system in academic building.
43. Overhauling clock system in academic building.
44. Enlarging musical faculty.
45. Adding three grades (9th, 10th and 11th) to the Model School course.
46. Extending course of study.
47. Increasing faculty to 40 instructors.
48. Adding special courses in drawing and singing.
49. Screening basement.
50. Erecting re-enforced concrete dormitory.
51. Using Deficiency Fund of \$17,200 00 for liquidating the school's indebtedness to the following companies: Macmillan Company, Favrot & Livaudais, W. H. Jenks Company, R. W. Paltridge Company, American Seating Company, C. C. Hartwell & Company, Hughes & Aaron. Stephens & McCook, Mankin Construction Company.

Life at the Normal School has been harmonious and happy. The health of the students has been excellent and the work of the faculty and students earnest and effective. The number of persons who have graduated and entered the teaching profession during the period covered by this report is 231. Still the demand for trained teachers is much greater than the supply. If the appropriations named herein are made the State Normal School will, in a few years, be able to supply all the trained teachers needed in our public schools and the supply will come from Louisiana people.

Respectfully submitted,

J. B. ASWELL,

APRIL 15, 1910.

PRESIDENT.



TREASURER'S REPORT

Of the Louisiana State Normal School, From April 9th, 1908
to April 15th, 1910.

RECEIPTS

Balance as per report to the General Assembly	\$ 6,573.64
Normal Club	3,000.00
Deficiency Fund.....	17,200.00
Maintenance Fund.....	70,000.00
Institute and Peabody Boards	3,600 00
Hon. ~~H. S.~~ Dupre, Expenses Returned.....	25.00
Laboratory Fees	846.00
Abe Bath, Parish Superintendent.....	3,700.00
Special Courses.....	468.00
Incidental Fees.....	7,830.00
Music	1,580.25
Sewerage and Flushing.....	3,500.00
Heating Buildings.....	6,562.50
Steam Laundry and Equipment.....	4,200.00
Furniture and Equipment.....	5,687.50
Men's Dormitory.....	15,000.00
Dr. J. B. Aswell, old desks.....	672.00
Gov. Sanders.....	25,000.00
Freight returned.....	68.02
Emergency fund from Favrot	19.95
Interest from Exchange and Peoples Bank	463.91
D. N. Foster, Tuition.....	60.00
	\$176,056.78

DISBURSEMENT

Amount brought over		\$176,056.78
Maintenance and care of Grounds	\$ 62.94	
Heating Buildings	1,538.63	
Men's Dormitory	9,158 10	
Borrowed Deficiency	24,897.16	
Advertising and Printing	477.55	
Furniture and Equipment	5,550.70	
Contingent Fund	3,033.53	
School Supplies	535.82	
Stationery	1,094.77	
Insurance	1,641 20	
Board of Administrators	164.20	
Catalogues	644.60	
Special Course, returned	25.00	
Fuel, Light and Water	3,541.05	
Repairs and Additions	790.67	
Library	297.69	
Deficiency Fund	13,970 44	
Emergency Fund	19.95	
Janitors and Laborers	3,230.75	
Salaries	72,124.96	
Steam Heating	7,279.27	
Incidental Fees, returned	5.00	
Sewerage and Flushing	9,071.48	
Presidents Cottage	554.72	
Steam Laundry and Equipment	1,237.12	
Tuition and Instrumental Music, returned	29.00	
Normal Club	2,000.00	
		\$ 162,976.31
	Balance,	\$ 13,080.47
Deficiency	847.86	
Steam Laundry and Equipment	2,962.88	
Furniture and Equipment	814.80	
Borrowed Deficiency	103.04	
Laboratory Fees	846.00	
Men's Dormitory	5,879.92	
Heating Buildings	896.72	
	\$12,351.22	
Amount on hand in Peoples Bank		\$ 6,382.31
Amount on hand in Exchange Bank		6,698.16
		\$13,080.47

Respectfully Submitted,

Louisiana State Normal School

Per EDWARD PHILLIPS, TREASURER.

The cost of maintaining the School to the end of the fiscal year will require the expenditure of the balance on hand to-day.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for Boarding Club.

JANUARY 8th. 1909 TO APRIL 10th, 1910, INCLUSIVE.

Receipts

To balance on hand at close of January 7th. 1909, as per trial balance made by Messrs. Smith & Young.....	\$ 7,815.01
To Board.....	65,055.80
To Individual Depositors.....	34,304.78
To Normal Club Acct., money owed Club by Normal School..	16,026.75
To Sundry Sales.....	212.15
To Sundry Debtors.....	159.80
To Live Stock.....	4,780.93
To Labor.....	35.25
To Infirmary Fees.....	704.55
To Music Tuition.....	6,125.75
Total Receipts.....	<u>\$135,220.77</u>

Disbursements

By Board Refunded.....	\$ 1,071.70
By Individual Depositors' Withdrawals.....	33,813 95
By Improvements under Normal Club Acct. Equipments for Dining Room and Kitchen.....	\$ 127 17
Infirmary.....	24 38
Furniture.....	3,721.85
General Imp. and Repairs.....	824.69
Electric Light Plant.....	802 70
Paint and Painters.....	1,235.77
1-Mile Concrete Walk.....	2,232.18
Salt Well.....	804 12
Well for Water Supply.....	3,181.20
Tank and Connections.....	3,133.71
Coal used in boring and pump'g.....	121.28
Burrough's Adding Machine....	262 50 — 16,471.55
By Song Books.....	48 07
By Key Deposits Refunded.....	16 00
By Provision.....	31,528.98
By Improvements and Repairs: General Improvements.....	901.00
New Stable.....	1,555.95
New Fences.....	818 82 — 3,275.77
By Furniture and Equipment.....	173.05
By Sundry Expenses.....	1,147.70
By Expense of Live Stock.....	4,422.72
By Ice and Laundry.....	788 20
By Salaries.....	4,031.51
By Labor.....	8,834 03
By Fuel.....	2,287.19
By Lights and Water.....	1,826.88
By Infirmary Expenses.....	513.28
By Traveling Expenses.....	6.00
By Dining Room and Kitchen Equipment....	353.55
By Freight and Express.....	1,552.89
By Expenses of Music Department: Tuition Refunded.....	72.65
Tuning Pianos.....	16.00
7 Steinway Pianos.....	3,100.00
Teachers' Salaries.....	3,174 25 — 6,362.90
By Attorney's Fee on collections from sun- dry debtors.....	23.27 — 118,549.19
Total Disbursements.....	<u>\$118,549.19</u>
Balance on hand April 10, 1910	\$ 16,671.58
Balance on hand Peoples Bank.....	9,306.08
Balance on hand Exchange Bank..	6,245.45
Balance on hand Cash Drawer.....	1,120 05 — \$16,671.58

Respectfully submitted,
BLANCHE ALLGOOD, Cashier.

Natchitoches, La., April 10, 1910.

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BIENNIAL REPORT
—OF THE—

Louisiana State Normal
School.



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—OF THE—

Louisiana State Normal
School.



1912

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Term Expires July 1st, 1912.

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Term Expires July 1st. 1912.

DR. Z. T. GALLION, *Resident Administrator*, Natchitoches.
Term expires July 1st, 1914.

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THE FACULTY
OF THE
LOUISIANA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.



Victor Leander Roy, President.
Heber Hinds Ryan, Principal Training Department.
Miss Jessie E. Bowden, Principles and Methods of Teaching.
Miss Roberta Newell, History of Education, Sociology.
Miss Helena Lydia Messerschmidt, Psychology, Physical Training.
George Williamson, Botany, Zoology.
Leono Albert Davis, Chemistry, Physics.
Mrs. Lizzie Carter McVoy, Literature, Discourse.
Miss Dean Edwards Varnado, English, History.
Miss Ora Carroll, Discourse Argumentation.
Miss Mabel Moore, Grammar, Composition.
Peter Thompson Hedges, Mathematics.
Robert Edgar Bobbitt, Mathematics, Civics.
Clarence Gilbert Pool, M. D., Physiology, Athletics.
Robert Whitthorne Winstead, Latin.
John Corbly South, Latin, Writing.
Lilliane D'Ery, French.
Cyrus Jay Brown, Principal Department Rural Education.
John Wesley Bateman, Agriculture, Industrial Geography.
Francis E. Merriman, Jr., Dairying, Farm Animals, Farm Machinery.
Arch Milburn Hopper, Manual Training, Shop Practice.
Miss Harriet F. Glendon, Domestic Art and Science.
Miss May Phillips, Drawing.
Miss Isabel Williamson, Drawing.
Henry Wallace Stopher, Public School Music, Leader of Band.
Miss Bessie Virginia Russell, Critic Teacher, First Grade.

Miss Jemmie Nelson, Critic Teacher, Second Grade.
Miss Carrie Alicia Dickson, Critic Teacher, Third Grade.
Miss Bess Ashton Graham, Critic Teacher, Fourth Grade.
Miss Carmen Breazeale, Critic Teacher, Fifth Grade.
Miss Edna Levy, Critic Teacher, Sixth Grade.
Miss Auguta Nelken, Critic Teacher, Seventh Grade.
John Edward Guardia, Critic Teacher, Eight and Ninth Grade.
Miss Amelia Eustatia Gauden, Critic Teacher, Tenth and Eleventh Grades.
Miss Scharlie Russell, Librarian.
Miss Anna Maud Van Hoose, Piano.
Miss Eva A. Norris, Piano and Voice.
Miss Ethel Kennedy, Piano and Violin.
Miss Mary Louise Dickinson, Piano.
Mrs. Henry Hawkins, Matron.
Mrs. Lillie M. Keane, Graduate Nurse.
Mrs. M. V. Wildesen, Secretary.
J. C. Monroe, Cashier.
Leven Louis McCook, Clerk.
Robin L. Smith, Superintendent of Grounds.
T. J. Weaver, Gardener.
W. T. Row, Watchman.



FOURTEENTH BIENNIAL REPORT
OF THE
LOUISIANA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.
NATCHITOCHES, LOUISIANA.

TO THE GOVERNOR AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY:

I hereby respectfully submit the Fourteenth Biennial Report of the State Normal School, covering the period from April 16, 1910 to April 15, 1912. Established in 1884, and opened in 1885, the Normal School is now completing its twenty-seventh year. During that time the total of its separate year enrollments has reached 14985 students. The total number of graduates, comprising the class to be graduated May 23, 1912, is more than 1500, or nearly one-third of the entire white teaching force of the State. Approximately one-fourth of the parish superintendents, high school principals and high school teachers of Louisiana are graduates of the Normal School. During the current year the enrollment of separate students in the school is as follows: total of all departments, 1901, divided as follows: Normal department 1514, model school 419, duplication of names, 32. Exclusive of the students who pursued the summer school work in 1911, the enrollment in the Normal School proper, without duplication, for the four quarters of the current year is 1110.

The fall quarter of the current session had the largest enrollment to wit: 671,

Improvements for Two Years.

Since date of the last biennial report the following improvements have been made at the Normal School:

1. Purchase of 175 acres of land, giving the school a total of 267 acres.
2. Erection of a fire-proof concrete dormitory, with a capacity of 92 students.

3. Building and equipping a modern fire-proof concrete steam laundry, with capacity for 700 students.

4. Erecting a fire-proof concrete dining hall and dormitory. This building has dining room capacity for 1000 students, and dormitory accommodations for 32 students.

5. Moving the old dining hall building and dining room annex, thus reducing largely danger from fire. The former building, with a capacity of 64 students is to be used as a boys' dormitory; the latter is to be equipped as an inexpensive farm home with modern conveniences and to be used as a dormitory during the summer quarter.

6. Moving Boyd Hall, the largest frame structure on the grounds, so as to make room for the erection of a new model school.

7. Awarding contract for the erection of a \$50,000 model school, the cost of which is defrayed by the proceeds of a \$50,000 issue of bonds voted by Ward One of Natchitoches Parish.

8. The erection of a fire-proof concrete dairy barn by the Normal Boarding Club at a cost of \$10,000. This building is now in course of erection.

9. Purchase of additional work stock for the school farm and garden. (Club funds)

10. Putting in a 12-acre truck garden to supply vegetables to the school refectory. (Club funds)

11. The cultivation of 50 acres of land to supply stock feed. (Club funds.)

12. Addition of shower baths to the swimming pool for the convenience of the club girls. (Club funds.)

13. Building concrete walks around the dormitory court.

14. Equipping the dining hall with new tables, adding a 24 foot range, an electric dish washing machine, a large refrigerator and other equipment. (Club funds.)

15. Addition of equipment for all laboratories, the work shop, and the domestic science department.

16. Repairing steam heating system and steam pipe lines.

17. Increasing equipment in the practice school.

18. Improving the grounds and planting hundreds of live oaks, elms, and other trees and shrubs.

19. Furnishing the ladies reception room and the chafing-dish room in the dining hall. (Club funds.)

20. Addition of a course in rural education for the special training of country school teachers.

21. Advancing the course of study by one term of three months.

22. Enriching the course of study by the addition of instruction in hygiene and sanitation, economics, sociology, dairying and poultry raising, and rural school organization and management.

23. Raising the standard of admission to the second year of approved high school work.

24. Advancing the course by the introduction of higher work in chemistry, physics, botany, zoology, mathematics, Latin, French, history and civics.

25. Purchase of nine head of registered Jersey stock. (Peabody funds.)

26. Repainting the water tower and tank.

27. Screening the dining hall, Boyd hall, and the model school dormitory.

28. Dividing the large rooms in two dormitories, thus providing better accommodation for the students in groups of two or three.

29. Repairs on the main building, and draining of basement floor.

30. Repair of gates and fences and whitewashing same.

31. Purchase of part of manual training equipment for Model School.

32. Grading of dormitory court.

33. Building poultry houses and runs and purchasing poultry. (Club funds.)

34. Addition to equipment of the cashier's office.

35. Addition of five members to the faculty.

36. Purchase of farm tools for the garden and school farm. (Club funds.)

37. Repairing clock system in academic building.

38. Building board wall around athletic field and erecting grand stand with a capacity of 1000.

39. Development of work in athletics, addition of tennis and basket ball courts, and athletic apparatus.

40. Establishment of the Normal School Quarterly and publication of three issues.

Present Conditions.

In view of the demands made upon it and of its standing among the educational institutions of the country, the Louisiana State Normal School is the most inadequately equipped Normal School in America.

The Normal and Industrial College of Mississippi, established at the same time that this institution was, had in 1890 thirteen brick buildings. In 1912 the Louisiana State Normal School has but one brick and three concrete buildings. All others are fire traps, and the school has no science building, hospital, library, gymnasium or assembly hall of sufficient capacity to accommodate the summer school student body.

A recent inventory of the Normal School property shows a valuation in buildings, including frame dormitories, barns, etc., of less than \$250,000. The normal schools of Kentucky had in 1890 buildings valued at \$575,000; Oklahoma \$617,000; and North Carolina \$831,000. The annual incomes of these institutions two years ago were Kentucky \$201,798, Oklahoma \$196,236, North Carolina \$286,937. In each instance the revenues of these institutions for the year 1910 were greater than that of the Louisiana State Normal School for the two years ending June 30, 1912.

For the year 1910, the state of Iowa appropriated for its normal school at Cedar Falls \$155,000 for maintenance and \$66,000 for improvements; Kansas appropriated for one of its three normal schools (Emporia) \$128,000 for salaries and maintenance, and \$55,805 for improvements; Missouri appropriated \$317,620 for salaries and maintenance in normal schools, and New Jersey, \$156,000 for maintenance and \$63,500 for increase of plants at one of its normal schools.



Needed Appropriations.

A broad and statesmanlike policy on the part of the State, in so far as the Louisiana State Normal School is concerned, requires that this institution should (1) continue to offer the most efficient instruction to its fifteen hundred students who are annually trained to become teachers; (2) maintain properly the model school of 400 students, in which the practice teaching is done; (3) operate all departments successfully; and (4) work conservatively towards the establishment and development of a substantial and permanent plant. To accomplish these ends, **certain appropriations are imperatively required** at the hands of the State of Louisiana.

The pressing needs of additional teachers of higher subjects incorporated into the courses of study, of an increase in apparatus for the several laboratories, of equipment for the new course in rural education, of permanent plans and work for the improvement of the grounds, and of adequate care and repairs incidental to a large and growing plant—all these items demand an increase of appropriation for general maintenance.

So far as its institutions are concerned, the State is interested in the results they accomplish. Judged by this criterion, the Louisiana State Normal School submits that it is rendering the State an unexcelled service. During the two years closing June 30, 1912, the School will have graduated and sent out into the service of the State 362 trained teachers—men and women imbued with the sacredness of their calling. During the preceding two years, the number graduated was 231, showing an increase in two years of 56 per cent. This demonstrates the growth of the institution when judged by results. During the twenty-seven years of its existence, the Normal School has sent out more than 1500 graduates, practically all of whom have entered upon school work in Louisiana and a large majority of whom are now serving the State. Besides, thousands of other teachers have received part of their professional training in this institution.

During the year 1910 a concrete dormitory with capacity for 92 students was erected; in 1911 the new dining hall and dormitory was built at a cost of \$38,000; before Jan. 1, 1913, the new model school will be completed. The addition of these three buildings makes it imperative that a third unit be now added to the power and heat plant and that the present frame structure be replaced by a concrete building. This will cost \$5,000.

On Feb. 8, 1912 the first ward of Natchitoches Parish voted a five-mill twelve-year tax, amounting to \$50,000, for the erection of a Model School Building. The equipment of this house, comprising pupils' and teachers' desks, school room appliances, gymnasium apparatus, kindergarten room, library furniture and books, lockers, shades, manual training benches and tools, and domestic science furniture and utensils, will cost \$5000. These two appropriations are urgent, and should become available at the earliest day possible.

Recommendations.

Listed below are the annual appropriations recommended for maintenance for the sessions 1912—1913 and 1913—1914:—

For salaries of the faculty and officers of board, engineer, janitors and watchman,	-	-	-	-	\$60,000
For labor of maintenance, carpenters, firemen and hands,	-				3000
For fuel, oil and tools,	-	-	-		4000
For insurance	-	-	-		1500
For stationery, postage and printing of catalogs, circulars, quarterlies, and biennial report,	-	-	-		1000
For library books, book shelves, tables and chairs,	-				2000
For care and improvement of grounds,	-	-	-		2500
For laboratory apparatus and equipment for course in rural education					3000
For addition to teaching force,	-	-	-		6000
For ordinary repairs to buildings, heating plant, power house,					2000
					\$85000

For the purchase of furniture and equipment for the New Model School out of 1912 revenues, - | - | - | | \$5000 |

For the erection of a concrete power house and an additional unit to the power and heating plant out of the revenues of 1912 (estimate by Favrot & Livaudais, Architects) - | - | - | | 5000 |

For a concrete dormitory out of the revenues of 1912, - | | | | 30,000 |

For an additional dormitory out of the revenues of 1913, | | | | 40,000 |

For the erection and equipment of an assembly hall and administration building, out of the 1913 revenues, - | - | | | 40,000 |

Respectfully submitted,

V. L. Roy,

President.

Enrollment by Terms for Two Years.**SESSION 1910—1911.****Summer Term:**

Normal Department	-	-	-	1130	
Model School	-	-	-	154	
Total Enrollment	-	-	-		1284

Fall Term:

Normal Department	-	-	-	609	
Model School	-	-	-	264	
Total Enrollment	-	-	-		873

Spring Term:

Normal Department	-	-	-	609	
Model School	-	-	-	296	
Total Enrollment	-	-	-		905

Names counted twice, Normal Dept.	-	-		823	
Net enrollment, Normal Dept.	-	-	-	1525	
Names counted twice, Model School	-	-		370	
Net enrollment, Model School	-	-	-	344	
Total enrollment both departments	-	-	-		1869
Names duplicated both departments	-	-	-		6
Actual net enrollment for session	-	-	-		1863

SESSION 1911—1912.**Normal Department**

Summer Term	-	-	-	-	1057	
Fall Term	-	-	-	-	671	
Winter term	-	-	-	-	584	
Spring Term	-	-	-	-	583	
Total	-	-	-	-		2895

Model School.

Summer Term	-	-	-	-	182	
Fall Term	-	-	-	-	315	
Spring Term	-	-	-	-	299	
Total	-	-	-	-		796

Names duplicated Normal Dept.	-	-	-	1381	
Net enrollment. Normal Dept.	-	-	-		1514
Names duplicated Model School	-	-	-	377	
Total enrollment Model School	-	-	-		419
Total enrollment, both departments	-	-	-		1933
Names duplicated, both departments	-	-	-	32	
Actual net enrollement for session	-	-	-		1901
Net enrollment Normal School department exclusive of summer school students	-	-	-		1110

Treasurer's Report.

Of the Louisiana State Normal School, From April 15th
1910—to April 16, 1912.

RECEIPTS.

Balance as per report to the General Assembly	13,080.47
Maintenance	128,124.99
A. Bath's Check	2,500.00
Men's Dormitory	25,052.80
Furniture & Equipment	825.10
Incidental Fees	12,066.50
Special Course	458.00
Laboratory Fees	3,746.15
Sewerage & Flushing	500.00
Laundry & Equipment	600.00
Heating Buildings	937.50
Check- Refunded—Shortage in Coal	15.90
T. H. Harris	3,675.00
Check, Portland Cement Co.,	177.67
Damaged Cement	30.42
Interest	1,182.46
Purchase of Land	10,595.00
Peabody Fund	2,000.00
Sale of Calf	2.50
Sale of Cottage	18.00
Domestic Science	199.00
Athletics	858.60
Lyceum	343.50
Stationery	22.90
Physics & Chemistry	577.00
Biology	225.00
Manual Training	135.10
Texas & Pacific R. R. Co., refunded fare paid January 12, 1912.	6.94
Agriculture	56.75
Wells Fargo & Co., Money refunded overcharge by driver	2.50
Library	8.00
New Building	<u>50,000.00</u>
	258,023.75

Disbursements.

Contingent Fund	-	-	-	6,632.92
Steam Heating Plant	-	-	-	35.35
Fuel, Light & Water	-	-	-	4,155.31
Men's Dormitory Balance due after April 10, 1910.	-	-	-	20,788.76
Janitor & Laborers	-	-	-	3,774 95
Salaries Faculty, superintendent, engineers, etc.	94,579.71			
Laboratory Equipment	-	-	-	3,461.12
Athletics, out of athletic fees	-	-	-	1,096.33
Furniture & Equipment	-	-	-	4,124.42
Board of Administrators	-	-	-	275.37
Borrowed Deficiency	-	-	-	102.84
Deficiency Fund	-	-	-	847.86
State Institute Board Summer School	-	-	-	2,248.00
Stationery	-	-	-	750.81
Advertising & Printing	-	-	-	483.62
Library	-	-	-	581.50
Heating Buildings	-	-	-	1,834.22
Special Course	-	-	-	18.00
Lyceum, out of Lyceum fees	-	-	-	570.65
Steam Laundry & Equipment	-	-	-	3,562.88
Insurance	-	-	-	3,056.17
Sewerage & Flushing	-	-	-	625.00
Dining Hall	-	-	-	38,953.08
Purchase of Land	-	-	-	5,297.50
Biology	-	-	-	367.04
Budding of Pecan Trees, Maintenance	-	-	-	171.53
Physics & Chemistry, Equipment	-	-	-	592.55
Domestic Science, Equipment	-	-	-	142.08
Incidental Fees, Refunded	-	-	-	6.00
Live Stock Account, From Peabody Fund				1,535.73
Improvement & Repairs, General	-	-	-	2,220.31
Manual Training, Equipment	-	-	-	210.85
Exchange Bank, Principal and interest of land notes	-	-	-	6,067.44
Agriculture, Laboratory	-	-	-	69.19—209,239.09
Balance	-	-	-	<u>48,784.66</u>
				258,023.75

	Balance—	
On hand in Exchange Bank—April 16, 1912,	24,203.01	
“ “ “ Peoples Bank “ “ “	<u>24,581.65</u>	
	\$48,784.66	

Respectfully submitted

Louisiana State Normal School,
Edwd. Phillips, Treasurer.

NOTE: The necessary expenses of maintenance from date to the end of the fiscal year, together with the cost of the new dormitory, will require the disbursement of the balance on hand this day.

Statement of Normal Book Store.

From August 14, 1911, to April 18, 1912.

Resources April, 18th, 1912.

Cash on hand	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 117.63
Deposit, Exchange Bank	-	-	-	-	-	809.65
Mdse. Invy. plus Transportation	-	-	-	-	-	2567.91
Stamps on hand	-	-	-	-	-	<u>41.57</u>
						\$2536.76

Liabilities

American Book Co.	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 10.76
Normal School	-	-	-	-	-	228.41
Jos. Levy & Bros	-	-	-	-	-	70.95
Row, Peterson & Co.	-	-	-	-	-	97.50
G. Schirmer	-	-	-	-	-	29.05
Atkinson, Mentzer Co.	-	-	-	-	-	126.00
E. P. Dutton & Co.	-	-	-	-	-	55.44
Rand McNally & Co.	-	-	-	-	-	3.84
Orange Judd & Co.	-	-	-	-	-	30.25
Eugene Dietzgen Co-	-	-	-	-	-	.52
John Michels	-	-	-	-	-	9.60
Decorative Post Card Co.	-	-	-	-	-	7.86
Geo. Jensen	-	-	-	-	-	20.01
Miss Agnes Morris	-	-	-	-	-	<u>.40</u>
						\$690.59

Resources	-	-	-	-	-	3536.76
Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	<u>690.59</u>
Working Capital Apr. 18, 1912	-	-	-	-	-	\$2846.17

Respectfully submitted,
Leven L. McCook,
Clerk.

STATEMENT

OF

Receipts and Disbursements

FOR NORMAL CLUB

APRIL 11th, 1910 to APRIL 15th, 1912, INCLUSIVE

RECEIPTS

Balance on hand April 10, 1910 as shown		
by biennial report	- -	\$16,671.58
Stocks and Bonds	- - - -	500.00
Board	- - - -	124,982.40
Individual Deposits	- -	23,979.10
Boiler House Repairs	- - -	3.25
Sundry Sales	- - - -	51.00
Sundry Debtors	- - - -	145.53
Laundry	- - - - -	13,661.29
Sundries	- - - - -	127.32
Live Stock	- - - - -	11,294.34
Labor	- - - - -	4.30
Fuel	- - - - -	345.82
Infirmary	- - - - -	3,435.00
Freight and Express, refunded	- - -	5.49
Music	- - - - -	9,944.00
Provisions	- - - -	448.23
City Well	- - - -	1,360.40
Improvements and Repairs	- -	44.61
Dining Hall	- - - - -	15,189.11
Dairy	- - - - -	1,840.26
Garden	- - - - -	4.50
Interest and Discount	- - - -	283.18
		\$224,320.71

DISBURSEMENTS

Laundry Building	-	-	-	-	\$3,570.33	
Live Stock	-	-	-	-	550.00	
Board, Refunded	-	-	-	-	613.83	
Individual Deposits	-	-	-	-	26,369.67	
Boiler House Repairs	-	-	-	-	4,040.61	
Key Deposits	-	-	-	-	1.30	
Laundry Expense	-	-	-	-	11,066.56	
Sundries	-	-	-	-	1,427.62	
Live Stock Expense	-	-	-	-	6,064.13	
Salaries	-	-	-	-	5,779.00	
Labor	-	-	-	-	16,376.70	
Fuel	-	-	-	-	8,763.20	
Water and Lights	-	-	-	-	2,789.74	
Infirmery	-	-	-	-	1,975.32	
Traveling Expenses	-	-	-	-	31.10	
Dining Room and Kitchen Equipment	-	-	-	-	2,736.40	
Freight and Express	-	-	-	-	2,120.18	
Music	-	-	-	-	7,739.23	
Provisions	-	-	-	-	63,672.19	
Furniture and Equipment	-	-	-	-	311.62	
Improvements and Repairs	-	-	-	-	9,476.96	
Dining Hall	-	-	-	-	15,189.11	
Dairy Account	-	-	-	-	3,432.73	
Garden	-	-	-	-	502.52	
Poultry	-	-	-	-	97.56	
Dairy Barn	-	-	-	-	285.90	
Cash Balance	-	-	-	-	29,337.20	\$224,320.71
Balance on hand April 15th, 1912	-	-	-	-		29,337.20

Balance Exchange Bank	-	-	14,404.05	
Balance Peoples Bank	-	-	13,281.07	
Checks and Cash on Hand	-	-	1,652.08	29,337.20

Respectfully submitted

J. C. MONROE, Cashier

